

Telegraphic—Foreign Affairs.
CHAMBERD TO THE FRONT—THE SPANISH
REPUBLICANS AROUSED—CESPEDES RE-
PORTED KILLED, ETC.
VIENNA, March 4.—DeChambord is here in perfect health.
MADRID, March 4.—The aggressive movement of the Carlists has served to arouse a feeling on the part of the people to aid the Government by all the means in their power to crush the insurrection. Contributions of money and clothing are pouring in, and all the theatres in this city have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities, offering moral and material support. The latest advices from Bilbao report no change in the situation. The Carlists keep up their bombardment. About 200 shells are thrown into the city daily.
LONDON, March 4.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, a well-known medical writer, is dead.
HAVANA, March 4.—Several telegrams have been received here by private parties, reporting that ex-President Cespedes has been killed by some members of the Sanquentin battalion. It is further said that his body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, where it was recognized, after which it was buried in that city.

Telegraphic—American Matters.
THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—BLOODY
APPEAL—HIGHWAYMEN AT WORK—
HEAVY FAILURE—HEAVY RUN AT
BILLIARDS—DEATH OF A PROMINENT
MINISTER—SERIOUS RIOT—ARREST OF A
CONGRESSMAN—THE GAINES-CUSHING
CASE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOUISIANA
MATTERS, ETC.
MACON, GA., March 3.—The city is very much excited to-day over the happening of one of the most tragic events which ever occurred in Macon, and which will probably cost two men their lives. It seems that this morning Geo. Abell and John J. Cherry were playing a game of cards in Yauco's saloon, on Cotton avenue. During the progress of the game a quarrel arose between the two men, and from high words they finally came to blows. Abell knocked Cherry down. Dr. Cromwell J. Johnson interferred, Abell drew a navy revolver and fired at him, but the ball struck a button on Dr. Johnson's coat and glanced off without doing him any damage. The next shot was at Cherry, and took effect in his bowels, inflicting what will probably prove to be a mortal wound. Before any one could stop or disarm him, Abell then pointed the pistol at his own breast just below the heart, fired and the man fell heavily in his tracks. There is some slight chance for Cherry, but Abell's case is clearly hopeless.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The notorious Vasquez and his gang of outlaws, on Friday last, robbed the passengers of Los Angeles stage, near Solidad, obtaining \$300. At Solidad, they robbed a store and stole six horses from a stable. They afterwards robbed a teamster on the road, and then started for the mountains. The State offers \$15,000 reward for their capture.
NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—In the case of Stone Brothers vs. the State Auditor, Judge Wood to-day issued a restraining order against sundry tax collectors, forbidding them to execute the provisions of the funding bill, alleged to be unconstitutional because impairing the obligation of contracts. In the Legislature, to-day, an Act passed both Houses repealing the decision in the case of the 19th of last session. The Act repealed restored some of the obnoxious measures of the old election law. Its repeal leaves the law of 1872, which Governor Warmoth approved after the election, in force. This is regarded as a fair law. Both Houses also passed an Act ordering a new registration throughout the State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 3.—The temperance women visited the American Hotel, to-day, and, inviting the barkeeper to the parlor, presented a pledge, which he refused to sign. After threatening to pray for him, the ladies left. The police keep the side-walks clear.
NEW YORK, March 3.—The National Temperance Society is receiving orders for books and tracts from various sections of the country. The Sons of Temperance will soon hold a mass meeting in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church. The trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Church declines the use of the building. Judge Platt to-day sustained the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners in holding that all beer must be regarded as contained in the general "intoxicating liquors," and admitted their jurisdiction to revoke a license for selling beer on Sunday.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A game of billiards, 600 points, French carom, for \$2,000, was played to-night, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, at Tammany Hall. Daly run out in the sixty-seventh inning—Dion scoring 547. The highest runs were Dion 65, 81, 20; Daly 61, 43, 212—the largest single run ever made in a game of this kind.
HALIFAX, March 4.—Last Saturday, seven more bodies of the victims of the Drummond colliery explosion were recovered from No. 1 slope. Some of the bodies were at once identified by the widows and friends of the dead. The flesh on the bodies was much shriveled, but the clothing, hair and beard were quite natural and not at all burned.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 4.—Several temperance meetings were held to-day. This afternoon, the clergymen of all denominations met for consultation, and a resolution was adopted, expressing sympathy with any movement that will tend to stop the sale of ale of liquor, but the present movement is not endorsed.
NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The failure of Charles Zapata, cotton commission merchant, is reported. Sterling exchange buyers lose \$125,000, as no cotton has been shipped covering bills drawn.
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mrs. Gaines has sued Caleb Cushing for \$200,000

libel. In a despatch in Sunday's New Orleans papers, the word "she quotes" was made "he quotes." The following funny thing is from the New York World, in regard to Mrs. Gaines' charges: "The writer, yesterday, called on Mr. Cushing, and asked him what he thought about the quasi charges brought by Mrs. Gaines against Judge Durell. Mr. Cushing said that his position as counsel in the case prevented him from revealing professional secrets; but he felt at liberty to state that he knew of nothing in Durell's conduct in relation to Mrs. Gaines that was dishonorable or unbecoming to a high judge. He wondered that any importance had been placed on Mrs. Gaines' statements. 'It was a mistake that she had any money in her control, and all her story amounted to this: Stone, who had no money, told Mrs. Gaines, who had no money, that unless they put their purses together and gave Judge Durell the money which neither of them had, Mrs. Gaines would lose her case. They did not attempt this rather impossible feat. There was no proof that if they had offered a bribe to Judge Durell, that he would have taken it, and Mrs. Gaines won her case, despite Stone's prognostications that bribery was the sine qua non of her doing so. Clearly, according to Mrs. Gaines' story, the only guilty person in the matter was Stone, who proposed purchasing justice and suborning the judicial ermine. Mrs. Gaines' reasoning, which induced her to bring the charges she had made against Judge Durell, was a specimen of woman's logic. Stone told her to bribe Durell. If she had been in a position to take Stone's advice, which she was not, Durell would have fallen, like another Adam to the temptation of another Eve. The only possible sequel, of course, was that Durell was even more guilty of malfeasance in office, from the very fact that he did not take a bribe which was never offered him, than he would have been had he accepted one. As to the alleged statements of Mrs. Gaines, that he (Mr. Cushing) had also advised her to bribe Judge Durell; they were an entire fabrication. He never thought it necessary, nor contemplated any such arrangement, and he certainly would never have advised her to put what she did not possess where it would do the most good. When asked whether he had been or would be summoned as a witness in the impeachment of Judge Durell, Mr. Cushing expressed great alarm at the prospect of taking the two days' journey to Washington, but comforted himself with the assurance that as his testimony would be in favor of the Judge, those who were conducting the impeachment would take good care that he was kept out of the way."

THOY, N. Y., March 4.—The Democrats carried the charter election in this city yesterday, by a majority of 1,500.
CHICAGO, March 4.—The women's temperance crusade in this city has been virtually abandoned, even before it had taken any definite form. At a meeting of the ladies interested in the cause, to-day, some of the most prominent movers in the matter announced their intention of giving up the attempt.
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Rev. Jacob Knapp, famous as a revival preacher, died at Rockford, Ill., aged seventy-four.

A warrant was issued, this morning, for the arrest of Congressman Pelham, of Alabama, for assault with attempt to kill.
NEW YORK, March 4.—The laborers on the Brooklyn reservoir works, at Hempstead, Long Island, struck, to-day, for increased wages. More than half were Italians, who were willing to work at the old rates, but the Irish and German laborers assaulted and drove the Italians off and many were injured. The steam shovels and other machinery were broken. The police sent to quell the disturbance were assaulted and for a time driven off. After shooting one of the rioters, the ringleaders were captured and the others dispersed.

The Manufacturing Company of Gloucester, New Jersey, discharged 700 men, yesterday, who asked for higher wages. The men, accompanied by their wives and children, surrounded the residence of the superintendent, at which they hurled missiles of every description and threatened to fire the mill. They were finally dispersed by the police, after a severe struggle, in which many heads were broken.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Arrived—Steamships Champlain, New York; Ashland, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore; Mercedes, Boston.
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Chief Justice Waite was seated, after taking the iron-clad oath.

Congressman Pelham was privately arrested and taken before Judge Snell. He gave local bail in \$5,000 to appear on Saturday, to answer a warrant sworn out by the younger Busted.

Probabilities—On Thursday, for the Eastern and Middle States, North and North-west winds, diminishing in force, decidedly lower temperature than on Wednesday, and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, North-west and North winds, generally clear weather and falling temperature. For the Gulf States, East of the Mississippi, Tennessee and lower Ohio Valley, winds shifting to South and East, and partly cloudy weather. For the lower lake region, generally clear weather, with winds shifting to East and South. For the upper lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing South-east and South winds, with indications of threatening weather. For Missouri and the upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, rising temperature and increasing South-east to South winds. The Ohio River will rise and the Mississippi below Cairo continue slowly rising. The Senate considered the liquor traffic commission and transportation question. No action. Carpenter beat Cameron, who wished to push the centennial bill, and after hearing the Loui-

siana election bill read, West asked Senator Carpenter if he proposed to follow up his speech by a motion to refer. Carpenter replied that he was well aware of the fact that the Senator from Louisiana wanted to speak, and he would not deprive him of that privilege. The motion of Carpenter to lay aside all pending orders, and take up the Louisiana bill, was agreed to. Carpenter said he proposed to go directly to business, and not to waste the time of the Senate in a glowing speech. He would repeat nothing he had said on former occasions, but he would endeavor to single out matters in connection with the Louisiana case, upon which both himself and the Senator from Indiana agreed, and would endeavor to show that all the circumstances required the passage of the bill proposed by him. He reviewed the election returns, and said it was clearly shown that McEnery had received 9,960 majority, though he did not hold the election was a fair one. As Congress had already authorized an investigation into Louisiana affairs, it seemed to him as if it had gone so far in those, that it must proceed and settle them. He referred to the argument of the Senator from Indiana, (Morton,) as to the Supreme Court of the State having decided in favor of Kellogg, and said the testimony before the Senate committee showed such a state of fraud as would set aside the decision of any tribunal. The Senator from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in his report in relation to the Presidential electors in Louisiana, had stated that the Lynch board, in making the count, and declaring the election of the Presidential electors, had no legal evidence upon which it could count the votes. The Senator had shown that no validity attached to the action of the Lynch board in the count for Presidential electors, and both Houses of Congress acted upon that report. The Senator (Morton) now claimed that the Supreme Court of the State had decided that the Lynch board was the legal board, but he (Carpenter) called attention to the fact that that decision was made before the report of the Senator from Indiana above referred to. He regretted the Senator (Morton) was not in his seat to-day, and would pass from that branch of his argument, omitting many things which he intended to refer to. How would Congress look before the country, after deciding that the election was void as to the Presidential electors, but legal as to the State officials? The Senator, (Morton,) having led the Senate through the first phase, now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The Supreme Court of Louisiana was part of the State Government, and when Congress was to inquire whether the government of that State was republican or not, the Supreme Court could no more settle it than the Legislature could. That power was vested exclusively in Congress.

Again, the question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one, and must be determined by the political department of the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States itself could not settle it, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entitled to a moment's consideration. The courts had never attempted to decide the question directly, but all it did say, in effect, was, that the Lynch board was the legal board, but it never said whether that board acted honestly or corruptly. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had rested his case upon two points—the decision of the State Supreme Court and the recognition of the Kellogg Government by the President of the United States. On a former occasion he (Carpenter) had stated that a proper case had never been made out for the President's action, and the Senator from Indiana got on his high horse to illustrate his fidelity to the Administration, stating it was entirely unnecessary for him to bolster himself up in executive favor by denouncing somebody else for falling short. Suppose General Grant did misconstrue a statute; did it make him a worse man? Not at all. He (Carpenter) protested against the Senator, (Morton,) declaring that there had been an attack upon the President, when he (Carpenter) pointed out a misconstruction of a statute. Such justices as Mansfield, Story and Marshall would sit and listen for days to an argument to show them where they were in error; while a justice of the peace would knock you down for suggesting that he may have erred. He (Carpenter) denied that he had made any attack on the President. Referring to the argument of the Senator from New Jersey, (Frelinghuysen,) as to the power of the President to act in putting down insurrection, when he was satisfied himself that it existed, Carpenter said there was but one man in the United States, except Frelinghuysen, who entertained such an opinion, and that was Andrew Johnson. He maintained that he was the United States; that he was the power to interpret the Constitution.

Frelinghuysen said the Senator's (Carpenter) information was very limited, not to know that the President had such power. Carpenter said one of the greatest pleasures of his life was to add to his store of information, and he would listen, as a faithful disciple at the feet of his master, when the gentleman from New York would undertake to show him that, under the Constitution, the President, of his own volition, and without proper record from the State, could decide that an insurrection existed in the State, and proceed to put it down. A court of justice could not decide a case between the Senator and himself of \$200 without a record. Why? Because it was a court of record, and had a seal; and certainly the United States was a court of record. The mere cry by telegraph to the President, "come and help us," was not sufficient for his interference. He believed that if the Federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana, Kellogg's Government would not stand. There were two questions involved as

to the passage of this bill—first, have we the power to pass it; second, the expediency of passing it. The Constitution provides that each State shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. The power of Congress was derived from the Constitution, not from the tumults in Louisiana, or the frauds of Durell, or the Lynch board; and he asked every Senator within his hearing, if Congress had not the power to give the people of that State what they had been cheated out of, namely, the right to elect their own officers? Should our Government be overthrown, it would be by these steady encroachments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government; and any Senator declaring that Congress had not the power to interfere now, would declare to Kellogg and his followers, "You can repeat this thing in 1876, in 1880, or in 1884; Congress has no power to set a right." If Congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery Government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud, and a little more many. When a man skulks beneath the soiled robes of a Federal Judge, he has not the manliness of the one who goes out with sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question, in his mind, as to the power of Congress to take up the Constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of Congress was supreme.

Ferry, of Connecticut, said he must differ from the gentleman as to the power of Congress. Carpenter said he was sorry the Senator would stand in his place, and virtually say, if Kellogg and his friends joined hands and defied the people of the State for fifty years, Congress could not interfere. Did he mean to say, if a band of ruffians should seize the State, that Congress could not then interfere? Ferry said he meant to say, that under our system of government, there is within the State a remedy for usurpation of the government, or else a republican form of government is a total failure. Carpenter said, suppose the people of Connecticut should declare they would have a monarchy; that they were sick and tired of a republican government, and that their Governor and Legislature should remain in office for life, would Congress then have power to interfere? Ferry said there was a remedy for that. Where the whole people of a State professed a monarchical government, it was an entirely different thing. He heartily concurred with the Senator from Wisconsin, (Carpenter,) that the State Government and its laws, root and branch, were a usurpation, but could not agree with him as to the remedies.

Carpenter said, in a debate of this kind, he was in the position of fighting in the open field against an ambuscade. The gentleman had his views, but would not let them out. If he has a plan, why not let it be known? He (Carpenter) was like McClellan in one thing—not wedded to any particular plan. If the Senator had a plan, and it was better than the one he (Carpenter) proposed, he was ready to support it, as soon as the Senator would remove the seal of confidence from it. The Senator (Ferry) concurred with him, that the present Government of Louisiana was no government at all, but was assumed by Kellogg. He (Carpenter) believed the Kellogg Government was held up by the bayonets of the United States, and was sustained at this hour by the troops of the United States, and he wanted to show what remedy there was for the difficulty. The Supreme Court of the State was in conspiracy with Kellogg, and would not inaugurate any move for reform. The State Legislature was in the conspiracy, and it would not do so. The Governor would not; and the people could not, because the Federal bayonets were leveled at them. The powers of the Federal Government were as sovereign, except as limited by the Constitution, as those of the Czar of Russia. Congress could declare war to-morrow against any nation, with or without cause. It could tax the last dollar from the pockets of the people, or establish female suffrage, and put the women in the army. The great argument made in the press particularly, was the inexpediency of ordering a new election, on the ground that it would be a dangerous precedent; but that was not sound logic. Calomel was a dangerous medicine, and as well might it be said that because doctors gave it to grown men, they might give it to infants. Look at the probable effect of Congress saying it could do nothing; look at the present condition of these Southern States, having just emerged from a civil war; would it be safe to say to them, "When you hold your elections next fall, get in by fraud or any way; there is no power to put you out?" What greater license could be given to the lawlessness of the land? That element would say, "If that is your game, we will play it," and they would play it under the sanction of Congress. Such action, in the present condition of some of the Southern States, would be the most dangerous thing that could be said. Senator Morton had said pass this bill, and there would be bloodshed in Louisiana. He said the Republicans were all in favor of Kellogg, and the respectable Democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause the bloodshed? He could be elected fairly, and Congress would sustain him in his high office. The speech of the Senator about bloodshed exceeded anything he had heard since he had left the nursery. It reminded him of the old song: "Fie, fie, fie, I smell the blood of an Englishman!" Blood, blood, blood! Did the Senator expect to influence the Senate by any such argument? There would be no bloodshed by a new election. The Government could enforce it

by the army and navy, if necessary. If not, this nation had better forl its banner, and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver.
Carpenter then read from a speech made by Kellogg in the Senate in 1868, in which he said all the people of the State wanted was a fair election; and whenever any thief was in office, under the guise of being a Republican, he should be put out. The people wanted a fair election, even if it be by Federal interference.

In concluding his argument, Carpenter said Congress was in a predicament where it could not stop. Louisiana had but one Senator here, and the Constitution says she must have two. The Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) had said he would not vote to seat Pinchback, and by that he declared there was no Republican Government in Louisiana. By seating Pinchback, the Senate would have recognized Kellogg. By seating McMillan, it would have recognized McEnery. But by refusing to seat either, it declared there had been no election there. Was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into the troubles of the Presidential election? It was not probable that there would be the same unanimity then that there was last time, for as he scanned the political horizon, he thought he could see more than one candidate; and it was not probable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing. The question should be settled now, and put out of the way, as it was neither wise nor prudent to adjourn it. He had no personal feeling in the matter, his relation with Kellogg having been of the most friendly character; but he wanted the Congress of the United States to do its duty, and order an honest election, so that the people could have their choice.

Frelinghuysen said he desired to speak on the subject, but yielded to Cameron, who moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the centennial bill. Thurman said he also desired to speak on Louisiana affairs, and hoped the centennial would go over till to-morrow. Conkling said Senator Cameron was anxious to get away, and it was due him to take up and dispose of the centennial bill, to-day, if possible. Cameron's motion to take up the centennial was agreed to. A motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations. Thurman spoke against referring the bill, and said if it went to that committee, the understanding would be that there should be an appropriation for the celebration, and this he opposed, on the ground that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to vote money for such purposes.

In the House, the cheap transportation bill, to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, was debated without any result being reached.
BOSTON, MASS., March 4.—Fire broke out this morning in the Eastern Railroad freight sheds, in East Boston. The loss will reach \$120,000, of which the Eastern Railroad Company loses \$60,000, upon which they have no insurance. A train of twenty loaded freight cars was burned. The loss may exceed this amount, as it is very difficult to estimate the value of the freight destroyed. A large building, composed of brick and wood, was thoroughly gutted. The fire was caused by the breaking of a carboy of vitriol.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., March 4.—The Erie Railroad difficulties with its employees is adjusted. Trains are running regularly.

Telegraphic—Commercial Reports.
COLUMBIA, March 4.—Sales of cotton, to-day, 87 bales—middling 14c.
PAIS, March 4.—Rentes 59f. 60c.
LONDON, March 4.—Consols 92½@92½. New 5s 91½. Erics 42½.
LIVERPOOL, March 4.—3 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped March or April, 8; of the sales to-day 7,700 were American; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable May or June, 7 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Evening.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped in February or March, 7½; deliverable April or May, 7½; Orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped February, 8; deliverable May or June, 8.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Noon.—Gold opened at 12½—now 11½. Stocks active and lower. Money 3. Exchange—long 4.84½; short 4.88. Governments dull but lower. State bonds quiet and nominal. Cotton quiet and firm; sales 2,620 bales—uplands 16½; Orleans 16½. Futures opened, March 15½, 15 15-16; April 15 17-32, 15 21-32; May 15 16-16, 16 3-32; June 16½, 16½; July 16½. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet and firm. Pork firm—meas 15.75@15.80. Lard steady—steam 9½. Freights firm.

7 P. M.—Cotton—net receipts 1,236 bales; gross 3,704. Futures closed steady; sales 21,500; March 15½@15 9-32; April 15 9-16@15 19-32; May 16 1-32@16 1-16; June 16 7-16@16 15-32; July 16 23-32@16½. Cotton quiet and firm; sales 3,035, at 16½@16½. Southern flour quiet—6.60@6.75 for common to fair extra; 7.00@11.00 for good to choice. Whiskey a shade firmer, at 96@96½. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn a shade easier—76½@81 for new Western mixed. Rice dull and unchanged. Pork firmer—new mess 15.80. Beef unchanged. Lard steadier, at 9 13-16. Money easy, at 3@4. Exchange 4.84. Gold 117½@12. Governments active but lower. State quiet and nominal.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull, at 58@62. Pork in good demand, at 14 50. Lard firm—8½@8½ for steam; 8½@8½ for kettle. Bacon firmer—6½ for shoulders; 8½@8½ for clear rib; 8½ for clear sides. Whiskey strong, at 90.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Pork 14 50. Bacon—6½ for shoulders; 8½ for clear rib; 8½ for clear. Lard—9½ for tierce; 9½ for keg. Whiskey 89½.
ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour dull and drooping; some sales lower—superfine 4.75@5.25. Corn steady—60 for No. 2 mixed. Whiskey quiet, at 93. Provisions held firmer; only small jobbing trade. Lard nominal.
NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton firm and in good demand—middling 15½; gross receipts 8,453; exports to Great Britain 4,175; sales 8,500.
BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton dull—gross receipts 195 bales; exports coastwise 210; sales 197.
WILMINGTON, March 4.—Cotton dull and nominal—receipts 226 bales.
AUGUSTA, March 4.—Cotton quiet and weak—middling 15; receipts 708 bales; sales 645.
MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton dull—receipts 963 bales; shipments 1,597.
BOSTON, March 4.—Cotton dull—net receipts 47 bales; gross 1,177; sales 200.
GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton offerings moderate—net receipts 2,313; exports to Great Britain 1,130; continent 3,500; coastwise 945; sales 2,200.
SAVANNAH, March 4.—Cotton nominal—net receipts 1,914; exports Great Britain 2,384; continent 600; coastwise 243; sales 1,141.
MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton quiet—middling 15½; low middling 14½@14½; good ordinary 13½; net receipts 14; exports coastwise 838; sales 1,200.
PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 763 bales; gross 1,380; exports to Great Britain 519.
NORFOLK, March 4.—Cotton steady; net receipts 7,335 bales; exports coastwise 1,958; sales 570.
CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,350 bales; gross 1,762; sales 800.

Auction Sales.

Bacon, &c.
BY JACOB LEVIN.
TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my Auction Room, without reserve,
—lbs. Dry Salted Sides,
—lbs. Dry Salted Bellies,
—lbs. Unbagged Hams,
—lbs. Canned Hams,
—lbs. Northern Potatoes,
—bbls. Soda, bottles,
—boxes Sardines,
—boxes Canned Tomatoes,
—bbls. Pickled Pork Trimmings, &c., &c.
March 5

Wanted,
By a young man of steady habits, to rent, a neatly furnished ROOM, conveniently situated. Please address, stating price, &c., E. H. P. O. Box 55. March 5

Light, Light! Light!!
THE best KEROSENE OIL is kept at the Chemical Store of
March 5 E. H. HEINITSH, Druggist.

Look After Your Horses.
SPRING time is the time to give the GEMMAN HORSE POWDERS. For all diseases to which the horse is subject, no better medicine can be given. Get it only at
March 5 HEINITSH'S Drug Store.

Notice to Tax-Payers.
OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1874.
THE books of the city for City Taxes close on March 15. All Taxes not paid on or before that date will be subject to a penalty of ten per cent. on gross amount of Tax.
CHAS. BAUM, City Treasurer.
March 5

IRWIN'S HALL.

THE POPULAR FAVORITES!
Monday and Tuesday, March 4 and 5.
THE brilliant and dashing little Artists, the WALLACE SISTERS—Jennie, Minnie and Maud—supported by the eminent Comedians, GEO. K. FORTESCUE, late of the Grand Opera House, Baltimore; O. W. BLAKE, late of McVicker's, Chicago; J. P. JOHNSON, late of The Arch, Philadelphia; LEWIS SPENCE, late of The Theatre Comique, New York. Burlesque Comedy Troupe—Twenty-five Artists, full Orchestra, eleven performers, superb Brass Band, (a la grandeur).
Monday, Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp! Tuesday, The Field of the Cloth of Gold!
Admission \$1. Reserved Seats on sale without extra charge, at Hawley's Music Store. Monday evening, at 8 o'clock; Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.
FRANK E. DOBSON, Sole Manager.
March 5

IRWIN'S HALL.

Thursday and Friday, March 5 and 6.
RETURN! RETURN!!
CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS
AND
BRASS BAND.
23 PERFORMERS. 22
EVERYTHING NEW.
New Acts, New Songs and Jokes.
Reserved seats at Rawley's Music Store.
E. ROSENBAUM, Press Agent.
W. H. STICKLAND, General Agent.
March 16

Removal.
MRS. S. A. SMITH has removed her DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the store of J. H. Kinard, where she will be pleased to meet all her former customers, and all others who may feel disposed to patronize her. Thankful for past favors, she hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Spring styles will be opened on the 10th of March.
March 4

THE PORT ROYAL
Docks, Warehousing, Trans.
AND
BANKING COMPANY.
Chartered February 13, 1874.
CAPITAL STOCK \$3,000,000.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Stock of this Company are open in Columbia, S. C., at the Carolina National Bank and at the Central National Bank. One per cent. only paid on application, to secure the stock, and the first regular assessment of twenty per cent. to be paid only when officially called for.
Feb 25

The Cider Has Arrived.
A NO is on draught at A. STORCK'S Saloon, Richardson street.
Feb 28

For Sale.
2 SHARES Central National Bank Stock. Apply at this office.
Feb 21